of the heat that Dougherty could not draw it all the way down.

"I was sitting near the rear door of the stage," said McClusky, "when the fire started near the switchboard at the spot light. The fire was first on a shelf of scenery four feet from the edge of the arch. It spread rapidly through the linen draperies, and I ran from the rear door into Dearborn street and turned in a still alarm. Then I returned to the theatre and climbed the fire escapes, but could not reenter.

"Before leaving I had yelled to Dougherty, who I supposed was in charge of the fire curtain, to lower it. I could not see him, but believe he was there, because later I saw him come out into the alley burned and with a broken leg.

"I worked at the theatre from the time it was opened, and it was the custom to lower the fire curtain after every performance. It always worked finely and I never saw any trouble with it before. I rigged the wire cables with which the curtain was suspended. There are four of them, each three-eights of an inch thick. At the north of the stage the four were joined to a two-inch manila rope. Cables similar to these supporting the curtain ran along its edge. I don't know why the curtain stuck. It was very heavy and seemed asbestos all through."

James J. Hamilton, a scenery shifter, of 195 North Clark street, employed eight weeks at the Iroquois, explained to Mr.

of 195 North Clark street, employed eight weeks at the Iroquois, explained to Mr. Fulkerson what seemed to many at the fire

Fulkerson what seemed to many at the are to have been an explosion.

"Five minutes after the fire started," said he, "the big set piece in the shape of a fan, used as a finale in the second act, fell forty feet to the stage. The piece is studded with 150 incandescent lamps and weighs several hundred pounds. The poise of its fall and the breaking lamps ways forth the sound of an explosion." Manager Merriam of the construction

company and his attorney were then admitted to private conference with Inspector Fulkerson, and remained twenty minutes. NEW THEORY OF THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE. William McMullen, operator of the "spot light," blamed for causing the disaster gave an entirely new version of the fire's

gave an entirely new version of the fire's cause.

The spot light, he said, was out when the fire started. Three feet above, Mc-Mullen said, was a flood light, an arc lamp used in directing a steady light upon the stage. McMullen said the draperies above the flood light swung against the latter and that the heat from the arc lamp caused the blaze. The city electrician and one of his assistants were then called by Fire Inspector Fulkerson, and they confirmed the statement that enough heat would come from the top of the arc light to start the fire among the draperies.

"The spot light was out and I was fixing it," said McMullen, "when I happened to glance at the flood light above my head, the draperies were affame, and though I tried to beat out the fire with my hands, I could not do it. The main drapery was all affame a few seconds later."

FREE LIST DEMORALIZED OFFICIALS. Why have the theatres of Chicago been allowed to violate the law at will, when by allowed to violate the law at will, when by so doing thousands of lives have been endangered? This query, oft repeated since the tragedy at the Iroquois Wednesday afternoon, has elicited at least partial answer in probing the pass system. In the "free list," maintained by all theatres, it is declared, explanation will be found for the laxity of officials in dealing with the playerses.

the playhouses.

Officials, men in semi-official position. Officials, men in semi-official position, Aldermen, policemen, and politicians have played an important part in the unwritten "free list," whose existence tends to subsidize all opposing interests and to compensate for privileges enjoyed by the theatre management. It is openly asserted in many quarters that the "free pass" and the "official deadhead" form a combination to which lax inspection, overcrowding of theatres, blocking of aisles and the consequent loss of life may be charged.

This sweeping assertion was made recently in confidential conversation by one of the responsible City Hall department heads, now answerable for Wednesday's fare:

fire:
"There is not a really safe theatre in Chicago. There is not one that complies fully with the legal requirements. This agitation is the work of the combination managers who want to keep out opposition houses. They are almost strong enough ticular house they are after is the safest in Chicago, not because it is fireproof, but because its construction is such that the audience is practically outdoors. Not one of the rest is safe to the same degree. God belp us if we ever have a theatre fire during

James B. Quinn, general manager of the Standard Meter Company, who was present throughout the panic in the Iroquois Theatre, said of the switchman for the foyer lights, that if the man could have turned on the lights in the foyer there would not have been half the loss of life in the forward on the believe started. When would not have been half the loss of life in the foyer and on the balcony stairs. When that darkness fell on the house the frenzied people did not know where to turn. They had not become fully acquainted with the turns, because the theatre was new.

"I was there," he said, "and assisted in removing the dead and dying, and having been connected with lighting plants all my life I know what I am talking about. We did not have an electric light turned on for two hours after the fire. It was too late then. True, we had lanterns, but they were inadequate and would not have been needed had the electrician or his assistant done their duty. When the lights were turned on it was done byoutside electricians.

BURIAL PLOT FOR UNIDENTIFIED DEAD. It was suggested to Mayor Harrison to-day that at the proper time the un-identified dead in the theatre horror should be buried in a plot of ground to be secured in some cemetery by the city. The Mayor

Yes, I think that just as soon as we deem it expedient, and all have had an opportunity to identify the bodies that can be recog-nized, the city ought to buy a plot of ground in a cemetery and bury the unidentified.
Of course, we ought to keep the unknown dead as long as possible, so as to give every one a chance for identification. "A great number of the victims were, no

doubt, merely on a visit to the city and stopped over for the performance. It may be several days before we learn anything from their relatives or friends. But when we have kept the bodies as long as advisable the city will probably secure a burying plot and erect a fitting memorial over it."

The church bells to-day began at noon to toll for an hour. More persons paused and listened to the clang from the tall towers than on any day the people re-called. Many stood for five minutes with bared heads, as on the day that President McKinley was buried. To-day they stood longer. Men said brokenly that silence was the only adequate tribute that could be paid

The Board of Trade closed at 11 o'clock this morning, and the Stock Exchange held no session. Most of the wholesale stores closed at noon. The big retail stores in State street shut their doors at 1 ock. A large part of the business do by the department stores was the sale o

mourning goods.

The funerals began at 9.30 o'clock.
Bishop Muldoon suggested that Cardins l Newman's hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," be sung at each service, and this was done

DEFECTS IN THE THEATRE.

15,000 Feet of Olly Rope Used With the

Scenery-Nafety Appliances Neglected. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.- A mass of new evidence which throws important light on the Iroquois Theatre fire was obtained from stage employees by Coroner Traeger to-day, and will be submitted to the Coroner's jury when that body meets next Thursday morning to hear testimony. The Coroner is convinced that the stage employees of the theatre know more about employees of the theatre and whole about the fire and its causes and the alleged ab-sence of safety appliances available on the stage than anybody else, and it is certain that each of the forty men who worked on the stage will be called as a witness at the investigation.

ne investigation.

Several of these employees have disappeared, and Coroner Traeger has asked be police to take the others into custody,

curtain, instead of falling instantly, as was believed by many persons, was hung on an endless rope and had to be drawn to the floor. The fire inspector was convinced that the curtain was driven so hard against the walls of the proscenium arch by the pressure of the heat that Dougherty could not draw it all the way down.

"I was sitting near the rear door of the stage." said McClusky, "when the fire started near the switchboard at the spot light. The fire was first on a shelf of scenery four feet from the edge of the arch. It spread rapidly through the linen draperies, and I ran from the rear door into Dearborn street and turned in a still alarm. Then I returned to the theatre and climbed the fire escapes, but could not reenter.

"Before leaving I had yelled to Dougherty, who I supposed was in charge of the fire curtain, to lower it. I could not see him, but believe he was there, because him of the provided and with a broken leg.

"I worked at the theatre from the time" minute, the flames destroyed the rope which held the curtain and it dropped to

the stage.

Joe Dougherty, who is now in one of the Joe Dougherty, who is now in one of the hospitals suffering from a broken leg, was the man who attempted to lower the asbestos curtain. He says that the reason it would not come down was that it stuck on the arc "spot light" in the first entrance, near the top of the proceenium arch. He was the last man to leave the fly loft, and at the time he attempted to lower the curtain he was twenty feet or more above it, so that when it caught on the arc spot light, he was unable to extricate it.

cate it.

Coroner Traeger learned to-day the cause of the myserious explosion which occurred shortly efter the fire was discovered. It was caused by the falling of the big fan scene, which contained eighty incandescent lights. This scene was not in use at the scene, which contained eighty incancecent lights. This scene was not in use at the time of the fire, but was set in the rear of the stage. The opening of the double doors in the rear created a draught which caused the big fan to topple over and break the in-cancecent bulbs. This produced a noise like an explosion.

like an explosion.

The stage hands deny that there was The stage hands deny that there was a calcium tank on the stage at the time of the fire and declare that the supposed explosion was caused by the upsetting of the big fan scene. Coroner Traeger has learned that each of the 180 drop scenes in the theatre was hung with new, oily manila rope. It is estimated that there were 75,000 lineal feet of this inflammable material used in supporting the drop scenes and that it added fuel to the flames in the rigging loft.

Another important discovery resulting from the examination of the stage employees is that there were no buckets of water, hose or any other available fire apparatus on the stage. At all other theatres it is said to be the custom to keep a certain number

to be the custom to keep a certain number of buckets filled with water ready for im-

Judging by the large number of com-plaints received of the loss of personal effects from the bodies of the fire victims. Coroner's office clerks estimate that \$100,000 worth of diamonds, watches, jewelry, furs and other personal property was lost in the fire. Many of the victims had money in their possession which could not be found in their possession which could not be found when the bodies were examined at the

Much of the property of value was undoubtedly lost, but a large amount was probably stolen. The excitement which reigned at the fire made it impossible to superintend systematically the removal of the bodies, and 100 or more volunteers assisted the police and firemen in the re-moval of the dead. Hundreds of them were moval of the dead. Hundreds of them were carted away in trucks and express wagons, and there was no way of preventing persons from searching the victims and taking their valuables. The largest amount of currency recovered was \$468, which was found pinned

recovered was \$468, which was found pinned to the clothing of a woman.

Coroner Traeger and a large force of clerks were kept busy all day taking the family histories of victims whose relatives called at the Criminal Courts Building to obtain burial certificates.

obtain burial certificates.

Coroner Traeger sent a communication to Mayor Harrison to-day suggesting that public funeral services be held for the unidentified victims of the fire. Several bodies are disfigured in such a manner as to make it impossible to identify them. The Coroner announced that the inquest will be held either in the Council Chamber to the City Hall or in one of the large court will be held either in the Council Chamber in the City Hall or in one of the large court rooms in the county building. He is preparing a list of witnesses and expects that nearly 100 persons will be subposned to testify. It will probably take a week to conclude the testimony.

State Attorney Densen will be represented at the inquest by one of his assistants, and Coroner Traeger will probably engage special counsel to assist him in the examination of witnesses.

amination of witnesses.

24 TEACHERS BURNED.

Six Others Are Missing-All Belonged to the Public Schools of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Superintendent of Schools Cooley has received a report of the deaths of twenty-four teachers in the public schools who were in the Iroquois Theatre fire. Six teachers are still reported missing. The dead are:

The dead are:

Irene Fort, principal of the Myra Bradwell School; Emma B. Mann, nussic teacher; Nellie J. Crocker, Oakland School; Susan Clay, Gallistel School; Julia Brewster, James Wadsworth School; Pauline Geary, William K. Sullivan School; Anna Fitzgerald, McClelland School; Agnes Kennedy, Melville W. Fuller School; Frances Kennedy, Hendricks School; Alma Gustavson, J. L. Marsh School; Gertrude Falkenstein, Harrison School; Mrs. Daisy Livingston, Ray School; Mary E. Harbaugh, O'Toole School; Pearl Mills, James Wadsworth School; Anna T. Reidy, Pickard School; Carrie Sayre, Myra Bradwell School; Dora Mitchell, Charles R. Darwin School; Florence Tobias, Jefferson School; Anna Cwens, George W. Curtis School; Edna M. Torney, Throop School; Agnes Chapin, Kershaw School, Florence White, Ray School; Lucy Sill, Calumet High School; Bessle Zimmerman, John Ericsson School.

The missing are:

The missing are:

Edith Dickie, Sherwood School; Ellen Fair, Galliste! School: Ella Lawrence, Farragut School; Anna Radeliff, Parkman School; Sabina Eger, Moseley School: Mrs. Mary Strawbridge, sewing teacher: Mrs. Mary Rogers, Jefferson School. It was vacation time and many of the teachers celebrated the holidays by attend-

teachers celebrated the holidays by attending the matines.

By order of Vice-President Charles A. Plamendoen of the Board of Education all the public day and night schools in Chicago will remain closed on Monday on account of the interment of teachers and pupils lost in the fire.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—To show the sympathy of teachers and pupils for the loss of so many Chicago teachers and school children, City Superintendent Gove has ordered that all schools be closed at noon on Monday. The church bells of the city will be tolled at that hour in unison with those of Chicago.

those of Chicago.

ONLY 12 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD. Names of Those Recognized Yesterda;

-Total Dead Placed at 587. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.- A revised list of the victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire places the dead at 587, of whom 575 have been identified. The remaining twelve bodies were removed to the county morgue this afternoon. The number of unidentified lead was greatly reduced to-day.

Following are the bodies claimed since the publication of the last list in THE SUN: BARRY, NELLIE PORTER, 17 years, 4330 BEYER, Mrs. MINNIE, 1040 Diversey Boulevard. CLAY, Miss SUSAN I., 47 years, 6409 Mon-COOK, Miss SADIE, 23 years, 948 West Superior street.
DOMANN, Miss EMMA, 21 years, 833 North Clark street.
ELLIS, Miss LOTTIE, 21 years, Grandville, Mich.
PITZPATRICK, Miss GERTRUDE, 27 years
old, 525 West Monroe street.
FRANDSON, ELLA, 24 years old, Winneta,

GAHAN, JOSEPHINE, 17 years, Wentworth avenue and Garfield Boulevard.
GIBES, Mrs. MARION W., 40 years, 4604 Calumet avenue.

HANSEN, NANCY, 10 years old, Granville,

HANSON, ANNA, 21 years, Gibson City, Ill. HERRICK, MARY, 18 years, 7540 Lake HOLMES, Mrs. MINNIE, 53 years, 6741 Yale KERCHER, Mrs. FRANCES, 438 Thirtyeighth street.
LAWRENCE, Miss ELLA W., 25 years, \$22
South Sawyer evenue,

LEMENAGER, WALLACE, 8 years , 28 Waveland Court, son of Mrs. Jessie E. Lemen-LUDWIG, HARRY, 50 years, Norwood MUELLER, ELLA, 23 years, 539 Fifth OWEN, Dr. CHARLES S., 45 years, Wheaton,

PARISH, ROSAMOND, 19 years, 4717 Kimbark avenue. Rimbark avenue.

REID, CLARA, 59 years, Waukegan, Ill.
REYNOLDS, BARBARA L., 28 years,
1386 East Ravenwood Park.
ROBBINS, RUTH M., 17 years, Madison,
Wis.
ROGERS, Mrs. ROSE K., 29 years, 809
South Sawvar avanue. South Sawyer avenue.

SHABAD, THEODORE J., 15 years old:
died at his home, 4061 Indiana avenue, this

died at his home, 4061 Indiana syeme, morning.
SIMPSON, Mrs. ADA, 40 years old, Brush, SIMPSON, Mrs. ADA. 40 years old, Ecol. SKARUTA, Mrs. NELLIE, 26 years old, Longwood, Bronx, N. Y. STRAWBRIDGE, Mrs. MARY ADELE, 51 years, 849 Jackson Boulevard, SVELAH, JOHN, 710 South Halsted street. SWAYZE, ELOISE, 16 years, student at St. Mary's of the Woods, St. Mary's, Ind. THOMPSON, R. S., 66 years old, 4847 Forrestville avenue.

TUTTLE, GRACE, a child, 1272 Lyman WECK, ERIC, 28 years, 504 Greenfield witkofsky, vett, 32 years, 336 West Twelfth street.

GRAFT CAUSED THE DISASTER. Chicago Contractor Says City Authorities

Permitted the Law to Be Violated. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 .- Oliver Sollett, head of the Oliver Sollett Company, one of the largest and best known contracting concerns of Chicago, who is here in charge of the improvements being made by the Illinois Central Railroad at Stuyvesant Docks, says the great loss of life in the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is the result of bribery and graft among the municipal

Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is the result of bribery and graft among the municipal authorities of Chicago. He says:

"The officials whose duty it was to pass upon the plans and specifications for the ill fated playhouse are responsible, as they neglected to compel the builders of the theatre to construct it according to the plans and the city ordinances. The greatest mistake was made when the building was allowed to pass inspection without the skylight or ventilator above the stage to carry off the fumes and smoke.

"Some one is responsible for this dastardly piece of inhuman rascality, which, for the mere sake of putting probably \$1,000 in the pockets of a few criminals, resulted in the killing of many innocent and defenceless people. If the grafters had not got in their work the skylights would have been installed and probably there would be no disaster to talk about.

"The law requires the placing of a gable roof skylight set on rollers, which are held in place with fusible zinc. This is a practical arrangement, and works satisfactorily at the right time. When the heat ascends, according to the natural tendency, and begins to affect the zinc, the skylight opens automatically, throwing aside two sides of roof and letting the smoke and fumes out. If this piece of mechanism had been installed in the Iroquois, instead of the erection of a common flat roof, in violation of the law, and according to established means of public safety the chances are that the recent catastrophe would have been averted.

The plans of the ruined theatre called for aisles in certain parts of the building, but, like the skylight act, the management cast aside the law and placed rows of chairs where the drawings called for avenues of escape. The number of exits was also behind the specifications. The exits were entirely too small to let the people out when the crush came.

"Inferior brick was used in the construction of the theatre and when the crowd

the crush came.

"Inferior brick was used in the construction of the theatre, and when the crowd surged around the mass of dead and dying people, those on the street noticed smoke passing through the walls of the theatre. The whole structure was incomplete, and should never have been passed by the city officials, who should have compelled the builders to comply with the building laws and erect the house in accordance with impartial consideration for the safety of the future patrons of the Iroquois."

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD. The President Replies To-day to Messages

From Foreign Capitals. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-In response to expressions of sympathy from abroad, communicated officially, Acting Secretary of State Loomis, by the President's direction, sent these telegrams to-day:

Porter, Ambassador, Paris:

I have received and communicated to the President the feeling message which M. Deicasse has sent in the name of the President and Government of the Republic, by reason of the terrible disaster of Chicago. The President directs you to make adequate expression of his high appreciation of the sympathetic sorrow of France, He has conveyed the message to the authorities of Chicago.

cago.

Meyer, Ambassador, Rome:
Convey through Foreign Office sincere appreciation of message of condolence with Chicago sufferers which has been communicated by Italian Charge. McCormick, Ambassador, St. Petersburg:
Please convey, through appropriate channels, in name of the President and the sorrow

nels, in name of the President and the sorrow-ing people of Chicago, sincere thanks for the touching sympathy of their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina, with the sufferers by the terrible disaster of Chicago, as com-nunicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. Choate, Ambassador, London: Please assure Lord Monkswell of the President's deep appreciation of his message of sympathy felt in the great British metropolis for the sufferers by the catastrophe of Chi-

for the sufferers by the catastrophe of Chicago.

Choale, Ambassador, London:

The President directs you to express, in his name and in the name of the people of Chicago, sincere thanks for the touching message of sympathy with the sufferers by the awful catastrophe of last Wednesday, which their Majesties, the King and Queen, and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, have communicated through Ambassador Durand.

Tourness Minister, Brussels:

Townsend, Minister, Brussels;
Convey sincere thanks to Baron Favereau
for message of condolence with the Chicago
sufferers which has been communicated by
Belgian Minister. This message was sent from the White House to the Earl of Minto, Governor Gen-

eral of Canada: I greatly appreciate your message of regret and sympathy by reason of the disaster at Chicago. It has been communicated to the Mayor of the city. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The President sent also a response to a message of sympathy from the Czar of Russia, which will be made public later.

KAISER SENDS SYMPATHY. Cables to President Roosevelt His Sorrow

Over the Chicago Fire. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following cable message from Emperor William expressing sympathy over the Chicago disaster has been received by President Roosevelt: "The President of the United States, Wash-

inaton: Aghast at the news of the terrible catas-"Aghast at the news of the terrible catastrophe which befell the citizens of Chicago, Empress and myself wish to convey to you how deeply we feel for the American people who have been so cruelly visited in this week of joy. Please convey expression of our sincerest sympathy to city of Chicago. Many thanks for your kind letter. May in coming year Providence shield you and America from harm and such accidents.

"WILLIAM I. R."

THINKS THE CURTAIN WAS GOOD. Boston Maker Admits That It Was Not of

the Best Quality of Asbestos Make. BOSTON, Jan. 2 .- G. W. Trainor of the firm of Trainor & Co. of this city, who manufactured the asbestos curtain used at the Iroquois Theatre, when a Chicago despatch saying that the curtain was of inferior quality was shown to him, said:

"We make curtains of two grades of asbestos cloth. The one with wire insertion is the best and most expensive. The one we made for the Iroquois Theatre did not have the wire insertion, but was of a good grade of cloth. The cloth with wire insertion has additional tensile strength. I don't think it possible that the curtain was

entirely destroyed.

"Like other manufacturers of this goods,
we were asked to send in bids for the Iroquois
Theatre, and the contract was awarded to us, presumably because we were the lowest

bidders. The revorts so far received do not bear out the information the despatch contains, and until more definite information is received I shall continue to believe that had the curtain been lowered it would have served the purposes for which it was designed, namely, to check the fire and serve as a fire screen.

"To be sure, the fire would take the life

"To be sure, the fire would take the life out of the curtain, but even if it did the fire would have been checked long enough for the people to make their escape."

MAKING THEATRES SAFE. Officials in Various Cities Make Inspections and Order Changes.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—After a consultation with Fire Chief Archibald to-day, Mayor Fleischmann issued an order assigning two firemen to every theatre in the city for every performance that is given. One fireman will be stationed in the auditorium and one on the stage. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.-The investi-

gation of Cleveland theatres by the fire wardens discloses the fact that not all have taken all precautions considered necessary to avert danger from fire. Fire Chief Wallace said to-day:

"I'll order the Cleveland Lyceum and Empire to get asbestos curtains at once. I will also try to have all theatres put in automatic sprinkling devices. They are really better than anything else. I will confer with Solicitor Baker as soon as he returns in regard to the extent of my authority."
The Opera House, Star and Colonial have

asbestos curtains.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—An inspection of the different theatres has been begun by the city officials. This morning Fire Chief

houses.
This afternoon Alderman Ross and
Fire Warden Smith inspected the Tabor
Grand Opers House. They ordered fire
escapes placed on the alley side of the
house.
Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Mayor Weaver, after an extended conference with the City Solicitor and the Director of Public Safety. Solicitor and the Director of Public Salety, to-night appointed a special commission to examine immediately and report upon the condition of every place of amusement in the city and particularly upon what facilities they provide for emptying the houses. Mayor Weaver would not say to-night what his action will be if any of the theatres are adjudged unsafe, but it is believed that he will revoke their licenses and order their deers closed.

RUSH FOR ASBESTOS CURTAINS. Manufacturers Being Swamped With Or-

ders From Theatre Managers. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2 .- "We received eighteen orders from Chicago theatres alone to-day for asbestos curtains," said Charles B. Manville of the H. W. Jones-Manville Covering Company last night 'All of these must be made to order and must be woven in our New York mills. We received four Milwaukee orders

We will run day and night, but it will take at least two weeks to catch up with the orders we have received. They are comorders we have received. They are coming in from all over the country, and everybody is in a hurry to get them, so the orders are sent direct to our New York offices.

"The principal thing about these curtains that must be watched is to see that they are pretty nearly pure asbestos. Some cotton may be woven in with the asbestos, fibre, but for an absolutely fireproof curtain this should not exceed 15 per cent. If theatre managers would use asbestos cloth instead of muslin they would have absolutely fireproof scenery."

Victims of the Chicago Fire.

NEWBURGH, Jan. 2 .- The victims of the Chicago theatre fire include Dr. Arthur J. Oakey and his two daughters, Lucille and May, Dr. Oakey being a brother of Dr. values, br. Casey being a brother of Dr. W. J. Oakey of this city, who left for Chicago Wednesday, and to-day telegraphed here that the bodies had been found and identified. Among the victims are also W. Hasbrouck Boice, his wife and daughter, who were formerly residents of this city.

Bodies of the Van Ingen Family Found. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-D. W. Van Ingen of New York yesterday completed his search for the family of his brother. George Van Ingen, all of whom were killed in the Iroquois Theatre disaster. After a search of almost two days in the various morgues of Chicago, Mr. Van Ingen has found the bodies of his five relatives. He left with the bodies vesterday afternoon for the former of the Van Ingen family in Kenosha, Wis.

Trinity Bells Toll for Fire Victims. The bells of Trinity Church and the six other churches in Trinity Parish were tolled from noon to 1 o'clock yesterday, in re-membrance of the victims of the Chicago

MORE LIVES LOST BY FIRE. Pour Persons Burned to Death in Chicago

Three of Them in a Hotel. CHICAGO, Jan. 2 .- Two fatal fires occurred last night in which four persons were killed and five injured. The first, in the Louvre Hotel, 3611 to 3623 Lake avenue, cost the lives of three persons and injured five more. In the other fire, in the Western News Company's stables, in Huron street, James Davis, a teamster, was burned to death The dead in the hotel fire are: Mrs. Florence Chapin, 32 years old, wife of J. B. Chapin, laundry owner, at 199 East Forty-third street; Bissell Chapin, 12 years old, son of J. B. Chapin, and Patrick F. Ryan, 55 years old, in business at Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, formerly the owner

of a large department store at Madison and Peoria streets. The injured are: David Bright, over-The injured are: David Bright, over-come by smoke in his room and carried out unconscious by William Harden, leg broken; William Harden, waiter, severely injured in breaking glass to rescue Bright; Fred Hopp, fireman, Truck 4, leg frac-tured; Miss Florence Saunders, daughter of R. P. Saunders, cut while breaking through glass door, and Dr. N. von Schill, severely injured by falling on stairway.

injured by falling on stairway.

The fire in the Louvre Hotel began about 11 o'clock, when the majority of the guests were in their rooms. Panic followed at once, and the smoke which filled the corridors in the supper stories added to the fear.

The stairways to the bottom floor soon became blocked with terrified guests.

Many of the guests were rescued by three men on the outside of the building who broke a window on the second story with

a long plank. Down the plank the men and women slid to the street. Miss Mary Corbett, a woman stenographer employed by the hotel, saved, at the risk of her own life, the three children of Mrs. F. O. yet been arranged, but will probably occur here on Monday. Shaefer. Separated from their mother, the children were lost in the upper story, half suffocated. Wrapping a towel around her head, Miss Corbett entered the hotel and searched the smoke filled corridors until she found the children. Taking two of them haves! Man of the Confederacy," as he was often called, was born in Edgefield, S. C., on Jan. 8, 1821. His father died when he was a lad and shortly afterward, in 1831, he and his mother went to Alabama. He always wanted to herself, she called a man to aid her with the third. All reached the street in safety. an appointment to the United States Mili-The blaze started in the dining room. The flames spread so rapidly that the firemen were unable to save the building, which an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

He was graduated in 1842 and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He served all through the Mexican War and was made a Captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. At the storming of Chapultepec, on Sept. 13, 1847, he was severely wounded, and was again promoted, this time for "conspicuous gallantry in action."

He was made a Captain of the Eighth United States in December, 1852, was transis practically a wreck. The loss is esti

INSANE OVER THE FIRE. Chicago Woman Violently Attacks a Stove

in Her Home. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-Her brain weakened from worrying over the Iroquois fire horror. Mrs. Marie Hopkins of 130 Chestnut street seized her two children to-day, threw them violently under a bed and securing an axe began breaking up a stove which

stood in the room.

The woman's shrieks of "Fire! They're burning! Save my children!" attracted the attention of Policemen Klinger and Schauss. Fighting strenuously she was seized by the officers in time to prevent her cattering the burning coals over the floor

The woman lost no relatives in the fire. She had been troubled with insanity before, but was declared cured.

WOMEN ESPECIALLY WINTER CATARRH!

Pe-ru-na Cures a Cold Before It Develops Into Chronic Winter Catarrh.



my throat, and then to my bronchial tubes. My breath was bad, my appetite poor, and I had continual headaches, but immediately on taking Peruna I was relieved and in time it cured me." --- Miss Emma Loescher.

its presence in unusual quantitles causes temporary congestion of some organ, which may continue long enough to produce the disturbance called When to COMMONEST IN WINTER

the warmer parts of the body because of their loose structure, which affords little or no support to the delicate vessels turgid with an unusual supply of blood. Peruna acts directly on the vasomotor system of nerves, which give tonicity to these overcrowded vessels, and enables them to regain their usual elasticity, and thus prevents further derangement.

HOME IN GAINESVILLE, GA.

He Contracted a Cold Which Developed

Into Pneumonia-The Last of the Rank-

ing Lieutenant-Generals of the Con-

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Jan. 2 .- Gen. James Longstreet, at the age of 83, the last of the

ranking Lieutenant-Generals of the Con-

federacy, hero of the Mexican War and

United States Commissioner of Railways,

died at the home of his daughter in

this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon

of pneumonia, which was greatly aggra-

vated by the old wound received by him

at the hands of his own men, through mis-

He only returned to his home here two

weeks ago from Chicago, where his left eye

was taken out to cure a cancerous growth

of many years. The operation seemed to do

him good, and since his return he appeared in better health than in many years. A few

days ago he contracted a cold, which de-

veloped into pneumonia, resulting in death

The General was surrounded by his wife

and only daughter, Mrs. J. E. Whelchel,

and two of his sons, John and Rando lph

Longstreet. Another son, R. Lee Longstreet, resides in Washington, and James

Longstreet, his third son, is a Captain in

the Eighteenth Cavalry, now in the Philip-

pines. The funeral and interment have not

James Longstreet, the "Grand Great Old

United States in December, 1852, was transferred to the pay department in 1858 and,

while on a leave of absence in 1861, resigned

Having been promoted to a Major-Generalcy, he took part in the seven days battles around Richmond, and at the second

battle of Bull Run, when in command of the First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, came to the relief of Stone-wall Jackson when he was hard pressed.

take, at the battle of the Wilderness.

quite suddenly this afternoon.

federacy and the Hero of Many Battles.

Keep Pe-ru-na in the House to Use at the Slightest Symptom of Catarrh.

Chronic catarrh is so undoubtedly and directly the result of an ordinary cold that it would be quite correct to call chronic ATCHING cold is really the acute stage of catarrh. A sudden chilling of the surface of part of the body drives the blood to the interior of the body, and its presence in unusual quantal that it would be quite correct to call chronic catarrh a settled or old cold. At least one-fourth of the inhabitants north of the fortieth degree of latitude are more or less afflicted with catarrh in some form. To say that this vast multitude of people is miserable is only to give a mild state-

When to Treat a Cold. CATARRHOF THE NOSE of the respiratory tract are oftenest commons of the respiratory tract are oftenest common of the respiratory tract are oft

by Pope's army, and, by a determined charge in the flank, saved the day for the Confederates and made it possible for them GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET DEAD confederates and made it possible for them to claim a victory in what the Union forces never called more than a drawn battle.

At Gettysburg he commanded the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia, and did his best to dissuade Lee from EXPIRES AT HIS DAUGHTER'S

> led to disaster.
>
> He was wounded by his own men in the battle of the Wilderness, but he was soon with his troops again and commanded the First Corps of Lee's army in all the battles of 1864 and up to the surrender at Appendix to x in 1865. Appoint to x in 1865.
>
> He was the idol of his soldiers, who called him, affectionately, "Old Pete," and was considered the hardest fighter in the Con-

ederate service.

After the war Gen. Longstreet engaged in business in New Orleans, his firm being Longstreet, Owens & Co. Not long after Gen. Grant became President, Gen. Longstreet was appointed Surveyor of Customs at the port of New Orleans, then Super-visor of Internal Revenue and finally post-

master of the city.

President Hayes appointed him Minister to Turkey, and President Garfield United States Marshal for the District of Georgia.

Longstreet always said that Grant was a greater General than Lee and the greatest American ever produced except Washing-

At the close of the war Gen. Longstreet's physicians told him that because of the severity of his wounds, from which he "I guess I'll beat that," the General is

reported to have said, "but I have been always ready to fall asleep at the sound of

nearly forty years.
Settling finally at Gainesville, Ga., he lived the life of a country gentleman of the South until President McKinley, in 1897, appointed him a Railroad Commissioner to succeed Gen. Wade Hampton. After that he lived almost altogether in Washington. Gen. Longstreet was twice married. His first wife died in the early '80s. By her he had two sons and one daughter On Sept. 8, 1897, when he was 76 years old he married at Atlanta, Ga., Miss Ellen Dortch, who was the Georgia State Librarian. She was 32 when she was married. The be a soldier and his mother secured for him | widow and the children by the first wife

> SHE WANTED TO SLEEP IN SNOW Young Woman Decides to Undress on Park Row and Does, Partly.

A young woman staggered up Park row late yesterday afternoon until she reached Pearl street. There she announced that she wanted to go to bed, and began to When she had taken off a good part of

when she had taken on a good part of her clothes she lay down in a heap of snow. No one in the crowd that gathered interfered, but a cop pushed his way through the crowd and hustled the girl into a house. Then he sent for the patrol wagon and she while on a leave of absence in 1861, resigned from the service of the United States to accept a Brigadier-General's commission in the Confederate Army.

He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and it has been said that it was owing to his generalship that the Union forces were defeated.

Having been promoted to a Major General force of the confederate of t was locked up.

New Chicago-Omaha Line. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.-The Chicago Great Western Railroad will start its Chicago-Omaha line to-morrow and two trains will be run in each direction daily. The Great Western has delayed putting on these trains until the newly constructed track has had time to settle.

Miss Grace Lawson, 81 Smith street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "For several years I was troubled with catarrh of the head, having headache almost constantly. The discharge from the catarrh, which made my breath very bad, kept dropping in my throat. A few bottles of Peruna soon relieved me of this terrible disease, and I cannot say too much in praise of your medicine."—Miss Grace Lawson.

Mrs. H. E. Adams, ex-President Palmetto Club of New Orleans, La., writes from 110 Garfield Court, South Bend, Ind., as follows: "I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago and it soon brought me relief from a cold on my lungs, which threatened to be serious. The lungs were sore and inflamed, I coughed a couple affected. I tried Peruna and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure."

If you do not receive prompt and sat-

isfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

TO TEST ASBESTOS CURTAINS. Fire Commissioner Hayes Orders an Im-

Fire Commissioner Hayes sent for Assistant Foreman Lenihan, the new inspector of theatres, yesterday and instructed him to make a test of the asbestos curtains in all of rdering the charge on the third day which the theatres to find out if they are really proof against fire. Lenihan was told to

proof against fire. Lenihan was told to make the tests as soon as possible.

The Commissioner said that if any asbestos curtain were found not to be proof against fire he would order the theatre closed and keep it closed until it had provided a curtain according to the requirements of the law.

The Commissioner added that he was opposed to the custom of allowing people to stand in the theatres, either in the aisles or behind the seats. He said he proposed to try for legislation that would prohibit people from standing in such posed to try for regislation that would prohibit people from standing in such places of amusement. In the Metropolitan Opera House case, the courts ruled that folks might stand back of the seats where a space had been provided for that purpose.

The management of the Majestic Theatrade of the little private five test of its own years. had a little private fire test of its own yes-terday afternoon. The theatre people had an idea that their curtain was of asbestos. confire right under the curtain. The result

GRAPE-NUTS.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have

increased in weight. *Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest

and that will not overtax the stomach. "I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical rea-sons please omit my name." Name given sons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the case discrete

nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The little parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centres are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days.

"There's a reason." Nuts is not hard to find.

"There's a reason."

Get little book "The Road to Wellville?

in the pkg.